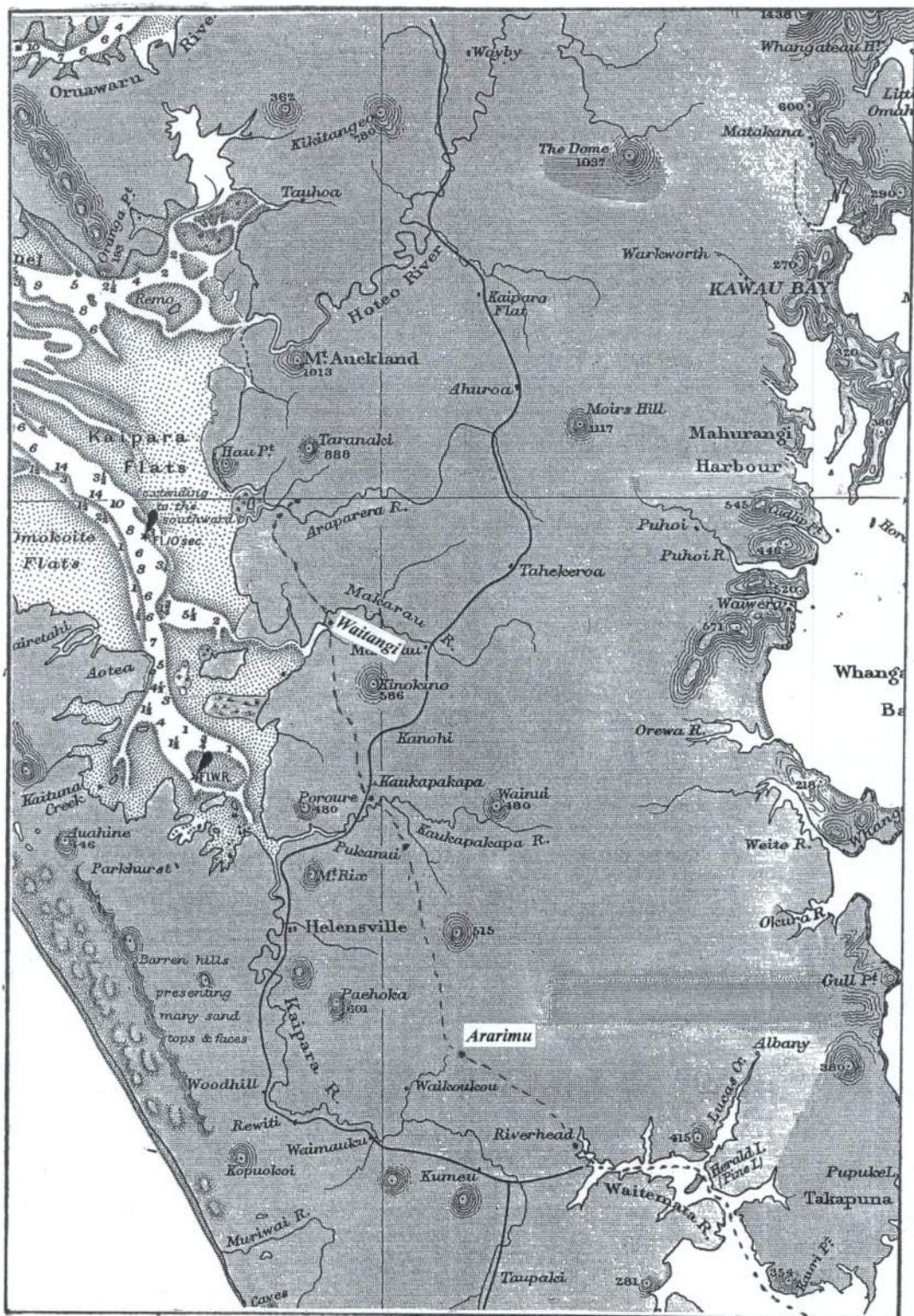


Part II

Hiikoi to the Kaipara



55.

Hiikoi to the Kaipara 1865: Piitoitoi (Riverhead) to Ararimu, 2 September, Alex; Piitoitoi (Riverhead) to Ararimu, 3 September, Alex, Sam, Ella; Ararimu to Kaukapakapa, 4 September, Alex, Sam; Kaukapakapa to Waitangi, 5 September, John Bonar, Rev William White, Alex, Sam; Makarau to Komokoriki, 6 September, Rev William White, Alex, Sam. "Maunganui Bluff to Manukau Harbour". NZ43. Wellington: Hydrographic Branch, Navy Office, November 1969. Route added.

Saturday 2nd September

Up early. Had breakfast and went to the land office with Sam and Ella. Coming back we called on Dr Fischer and left the small parcel with him from Dr Epps. We quickly made our way down to the wharf and by half past ten were sailing up the river Waitemata to the riverhead, a distance of 17 miles from Auckland. We arrived there about 1 pm and quite ready for our dinner. After we had finished our repast, I prepared to go in search of Ellen who, I had heard, was about 7 miles away at a place called Araremu (road of Remus - a fine tree). Away I went but never did 7 miles appear to me as long as that, for being so long at sea I could hardly walk. The end came at last, for as I got to the top of a high hill, I saw some houses which I made for at once. I knocked at the door of one and a person came and informed me, in answer to my query, that I was at Mrs Quigley's. I asked for Mrs Atkins but Ellen heard my voice and came running out. It did put me in mind of old times to see her again. I was of course too tired to return to riverhead for the children that day.

56.

land office, Immigrants who paid their own fare were entitled to register for a block of land. *Dr Fischer*, homeopathic doctor practising in Auckland since ca 1853. *Dr Epps*, homeopathic doctor practising in London. *Riverhead*, Pitoitoi, the upstream head of *Waitemata* harbour. In 1865 Deacon's Inn at Riverhead was advertising; this is a likely place for Sam and Ella to have been left overnight. *Araremu*, Te Ararimu (Way of rimu trees or of water weed), a tributary of the Kaipara river. J.A.P. would possibly have followed the bullock track from Riverhead to Maxwell's sawmill at Ararimu. *Mrs Quigley's*, Mrs Mary Quigley operated a timber milling business and bullock team at Te Ararimu, inherited from her late husband James Maxwell. It is believed she ran the mill's two-storied building as an inn. *Mrs Atkins*, The word Atkins runs into the bound margin and Mrs Atkinson is certainly meant. *Ellen*, is possibly Helena Dyer, who had married John James Atkinson in 1864. Ten days later Mrs Helena Atkinson _____ gave birth to a baby girl at Ararimu, probably at *Mrs Quigley's* inn where she was awaiting Alex, Sam (her younger brother), and Ella (Mr Atkinson's daughter); 2 September 1865.

Mrs Quigley's

'The end came at last, for as I got to the top of a high hill, I saw some houses which I made for at once. I knocked at the door of one and a person came and informed me, in answer to my query, that I was at Mrs Quigley's.' J A Pond, Journal, 2 September 1865



33

Sp: Maxwell descendants

MRS. MARY MAXWELL
(1820-1911)

Mary Stevenson (1820—1911) was an Ayrshire Scotswoman who arrived in New Zealand in 1840 on the *Aurora*, with her husband James Maxwell. In 1854 James purchased 416 acres at Te Ararimu — which he conveyed to John Logan Campbell, and a tidewater landing at Riverhead, "Maxwell's Landing" on the north bank of the Wautaiti stream. James operated the Ararimu timber milling business from a two-storied house, with a pistol in his writing desk while he supervising a motley collection of deserters

working as contract pit-sawyers. After being pit-sawn in the bush the logs were taken by bullock-dray to Riverhead and then by water to Auckland. James died in a horse accident at The Wade in April 1857; Mary found the struggle too difficult and ca 1860 she married John Quigley, a hard ex-soldier. Mary maintained the business at Te Ararimu until around 1870 when she moved with her children to Thames, and then in 1879 to Rawene where the Maxwell sons were making a great name for themselves in the world of timber.

In 1865 Mary's eldest son was around Alex's age. Mary's children were James b 1845, William b 1849, John b 1850, Mary b 1841, Elizabeth b 1843, Agnes b 1844, Jane, Sarah, Annie Maxwell b 1855, and baby Thomas Quigley. After his father's death, William was given the task of leading the bullocks along the very rugged route to Riverhead. The bullocks were employed only during the dry summer months; in late autumn they were belled and turned out to range for miles into the Kaukapakapa forests. In 1861 the boys James (16) and William (12) were rounding up Mary's bullocks across the Kaukapakapa tidal stream. (*Riverhead the Kaipara Gateway*, Ian B Madden, 1966, p49-53, p229, Fig. p54.)

Madden describes Maxwell's sawmill operation at Ararimu: After being pitsawn in the bush the logs were conveyed by bullock dray to the tide water at Maxwell's Landing on the north bank of the Wautaiti Stream at Riverhead, and then by water to Auckland. (I B Madden, *Riverhead The Kaipara Gateway*, 1966, p51.) Mary Quigley's bullock track is possibly the route JAP followed from Riverhead to Te Ararimu, and her two-storied house the way station where he left Ella in care of Mrs Atkins[on].

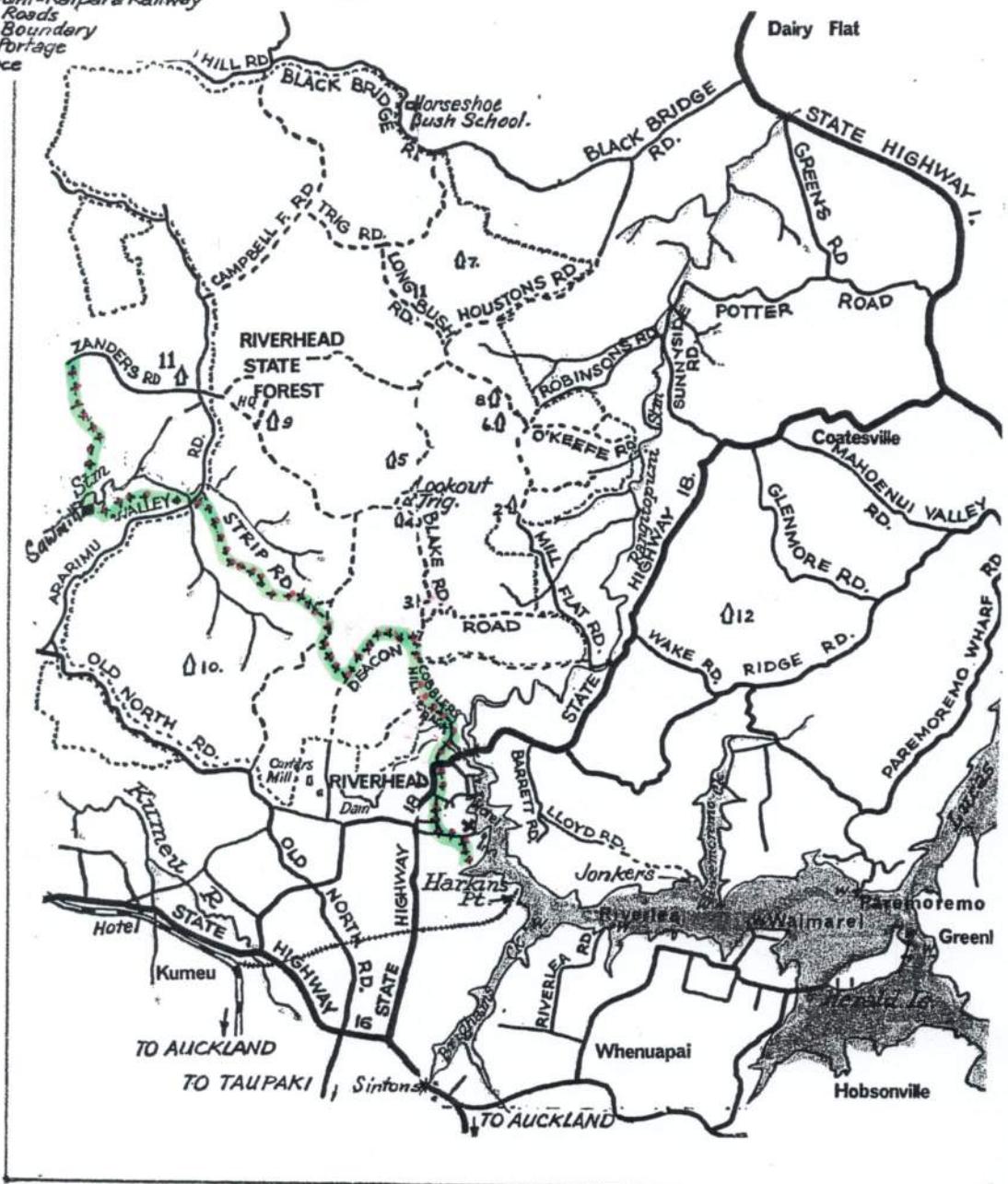
• GUIDE •

- △ Gumdiggers Camps
- 1. Long Bush
- 2. Mill Flat (Thompson's)
- 3. Friday's Bridge
- 4. Pukeatua Depot
- 5. Pinch Gut
- 6. Millars Bush
- 7. Water Splash
- 8. Inglis's Bush
- 9. The Pines
- 10. Puke Here Kiekie
- 11. Ararimu
- 12. Sunnyside

~~~~~ Harkins Point-Kaipara Railway  
----- Forestry Roads  
- - - - Forest Boundary  
\* Old Kaipara Portage  
Landing Place

## Overland Journey from Riverhead

I B Madden's map



59

+++ The route walked by J.A.P., Samuel Dyer, and Matilda (Ella) Atkinson from Riverhead to Mrs Quigley's inn at Ararimu on Sunday 3 September may have followed Cobbler's Hill track, Blake Rd, Deacon Rd, Strip Rd (name added) to Maxwell's sawmill (site added on advice from M Arthur). (Map by I B Madden, *Riverhead the Kaipara Gateway*, Riverhead Jubilee Association, 1966.)

Sunday 3rd September

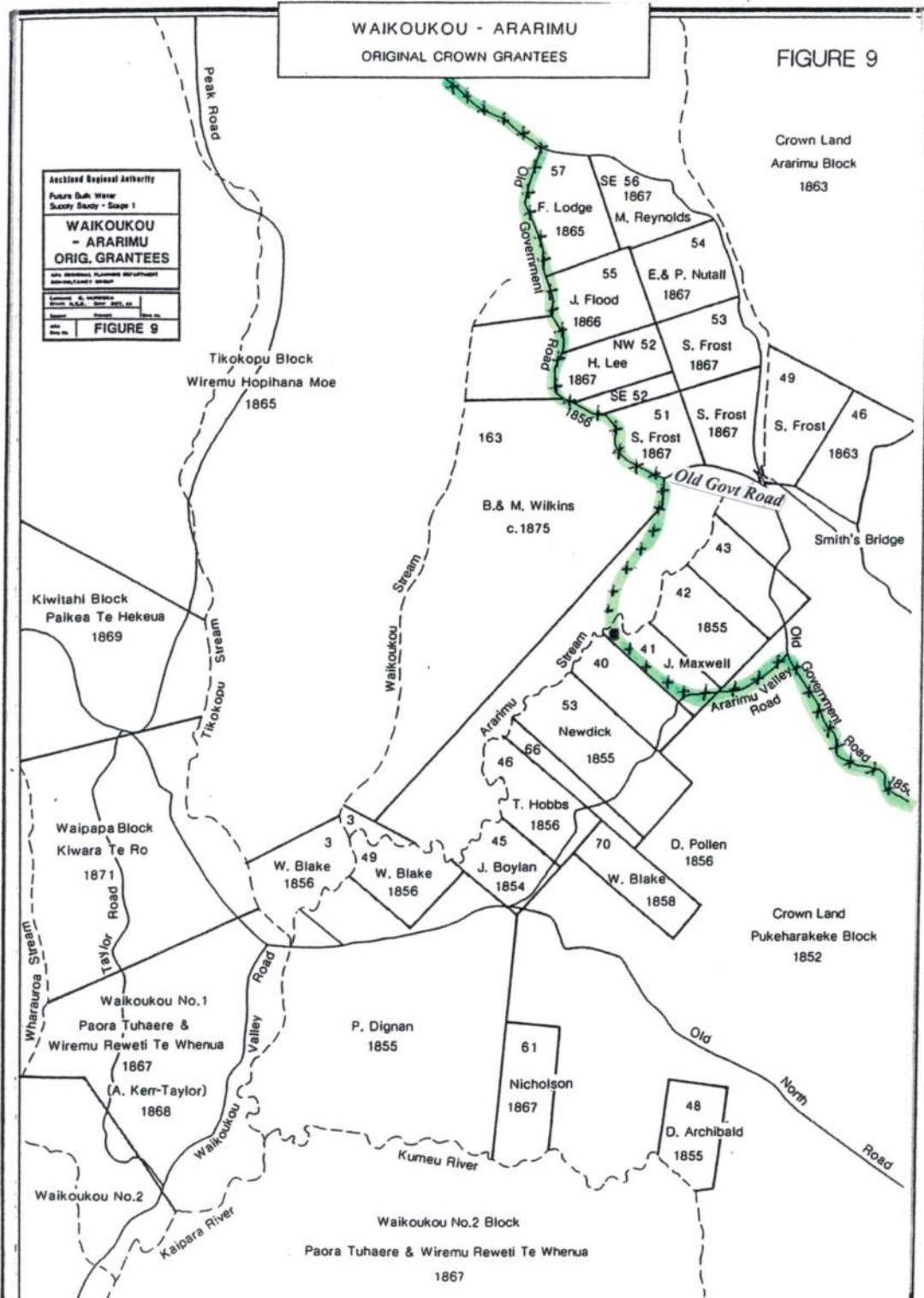
After breakfast I went down to fetch Ella and Sam. Poor Ella, the walk was almost too much for her. The hills were so steep and high but she trotted along very well and presently we came in sight of the houses and Ellen coming to meet us. I need not tell you how pleased we were all to meet. We passed the rest of the day in talking over old times and writing home.

Monday 4th September

Now began our first bush journey. Sam and I strapped on our peko's and started on our road to Mr Bonar's. Our way first led through a well made but steep bush road for about 3 miles. Then we came to the top of a range and the road we could see wound along a large valley. Away we went and at the end of the valley we stopped at a Mrs Drennan's and had a cup of tea, and were put on our right road. As the day declined, so our road got worse and presently we entered the bush again. Now began a work of difficulty. The road was a wretched swamp and at every step we were over our ankles.

60.

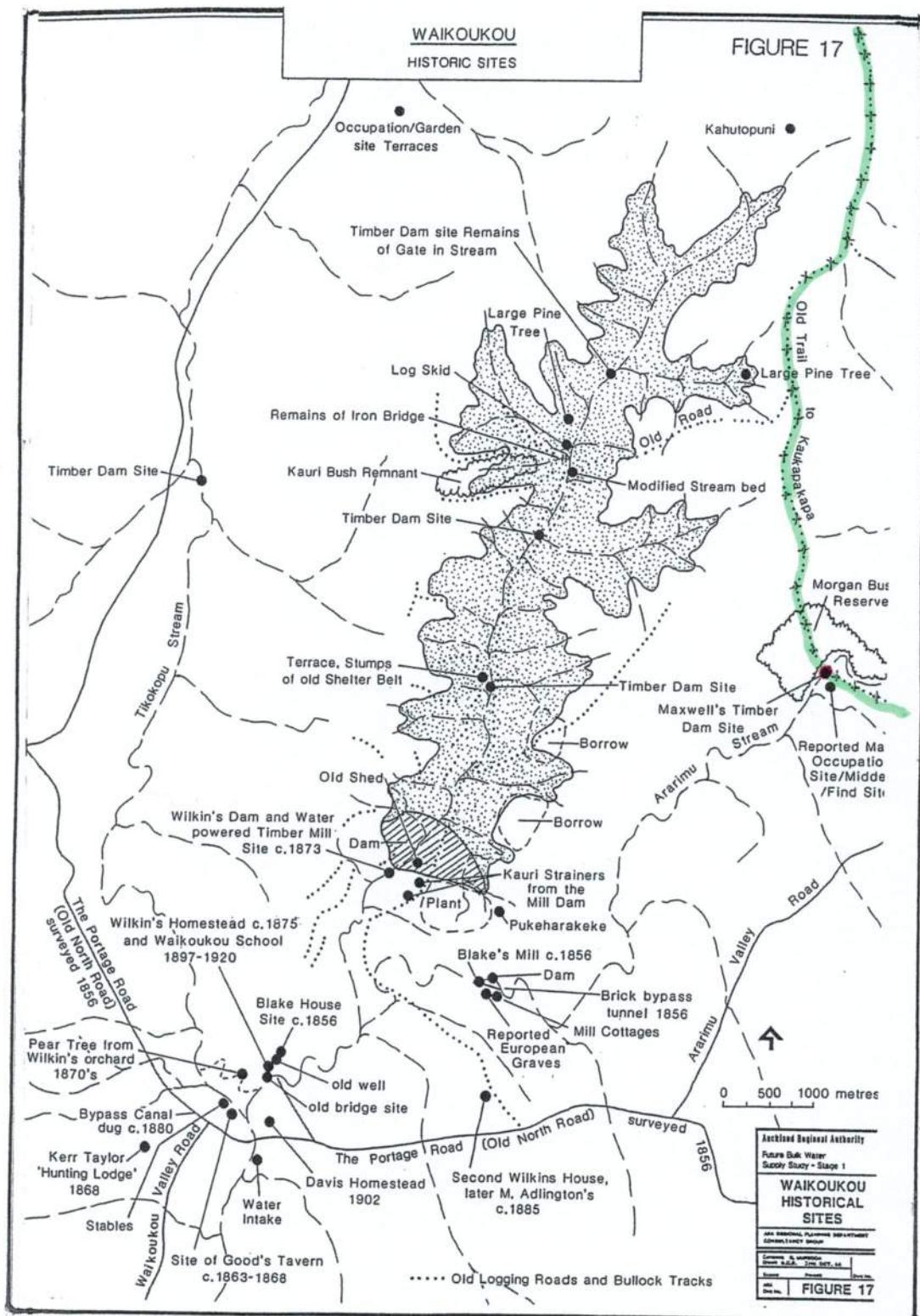
writing home, Mail was carried on foot between Riverhead and Kaukapakapa, possibly along the route via Maxwell's sawmill that J.A.P. followed. The carrier was Mr Thomson until he left Violet Hill farm in 1863, then William Drinnan who was replaced by George Rix during 1865; 3 September 1865. peko, Maori pikau, a load carried on the back or shoulders, a swag; 4 September 1865. a large valley, From the top of the range (Zanders and Chatham Roads) the route descended Peak Road above the Waikahikatea stream, a tributary of the Kaukapakapa river. Mrs Drennan's, William and Janet Drinnan occupied land at Violet Hill farm in Peak Road. Janet Drinnan became known as "The mother of Kaukapakapa". wretched swamp, the lower reach of the Kaukapakapa river, at the bottom of Peak road; 4 September 1865. Mrs Lucy Walsh drove a bullock team, and with her bullock wagon she made many trips between Kaukapakapa and Riverhead, crossing the Kaukapakapa river on the sandstone bottom at low tide... Around 1865 a bridge was constructed across the Kaukapakapa river, a wooden structure just wide enough to take one vehicle. It became quite a landmark and was referred to as the Big Red Bridge. In 1883 the Bridge Hotel was built, owned and run by Granny Drinnan. (Kaukapakapa across the years 1860—1956, T G R Stevens, Kaukapakapa District School Reunion Committee, 1956, pp 6,8,14,16).



61.

### Location of Mrs Quigley's Inn

In 1854 James Maxwell received lot Nos 40, 41, 42, 43 in the Parish of Paremoremo as Crown Grant 6408, around 50 acres. Deeds Index Vol A2, p.630, C/T 101C/637. (C/T 576/277 was issued in 1934.) Maxwell's sawmill and Mrs Quigley's inn were possibly on lot 41. Currently the mill and the Inn site are within the bounds of "Oakham", 241 Ararimu Valley Road, C/T 685/137. From here in 1865, JAP and Sam Dyer would have crossed the Ararimu stream and climbed up to the ridge to rejoin the Government road. (Auckland Regional Authority, 1988, Future Bulk Water Supply Study, Fig.9, Original Crown Grantees.) *Sawmill added.* ■



### Route from Mrs Quigley's Inn

On leaving Mrs Quigley's Inn, J.A.P. and Sam Dyer would have crossed the Ararimu stream and followed the logging track marked "old trail to Kaukapakapa" (Auckland Regional Authority, Future Bulk Water Supply Study ... Part 1, "Southern Kaipara", 1988, Fig.17). "Now began our first bush journey ... Our way first led through a well made, but steep, bush road [Earnest Morgan Forest Reserve], for about 3 mls, then we came to the top of a range [Zanders Road] ..." (Diary of J A Pond, 4 September 1865).

## Drinnan

*'Away we went and at the end of the valley we stopped at Mrs. Drennan's, and had a cup of tea, and were put on our right road.'* J A Pond, Journal, 4<sup>th</sup> September 1865.



DRINNAN'S STORE (about 1900)

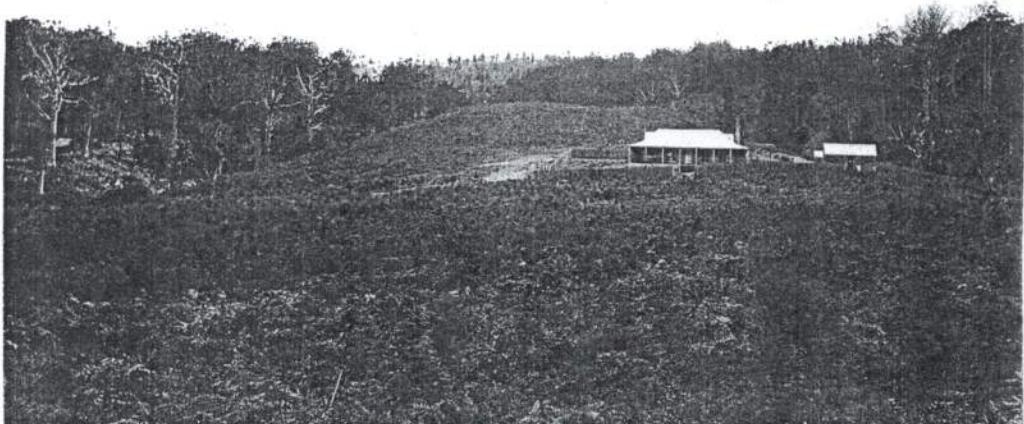
On the left, the Butcher's Shop, and on the right the Gum Store, which was originally the first Wesleyan Church built in 1864 and moved away when the new Church was built in 1882. Mr. R. Drinnan and family in foreground.

William and Janet Drinnan arrived at Kaukapakapa in 1864 and at first lived at Violet Hill farm, on Peak road by the Bell block. Mr Drinnan became the mail carrier between Riverhead and Kaukapakapa until sometime in 1865 when he was replaced by George Rix. From Riverhead, the route was overland on foot via the Peak Road to Kaukapakapa, a distance of about 14 miles. *Violet Hill farm, Parish of Ararimu, Allot 173, SO 47437*

Three of the Drinnan boys established a carrying business under the name of J W & R Drinnan and with their bullock wagons they provided the main communications between Riverhead and Kaukapakapa. Their mother Janet Drinnan kept a store which was the depot where goods were stored. Around 1865 a bridge was constructed across the Kaukapakapa river, a wooden structure just wide enough to take one vehicle. (*Kaukapakapa across the years 1860—1956*, T G R Stevens, 1956, p14, p16 & Fig. p36. *The Unknown Kaipara*, T B Byrne, 2002, p446.)

## Our road to Mr Bonar's

*'Presently we came in sight of Mr Bonar's. He was very kind, gave us warm water to wash our feet and a warm pair of slippers each. After a good tea we felt very comfortable.'* J A Pond, Journal, 4<sup>th</sup> September 1865.



12.5 The home of Andrew and Elizabeth Bonar at Kaukapakapa, c. 1863  
(Alexander Turnbull Library, G-96082)

Andrew Bonar was a very early settler in the district, arriving in the Kaipara in 1858. He first had a property at Kaukapakapa known as Honeys Claim, and then occupied Whakatiwai at the mouth of the Kaukapakapa creek. He married a Maori woman and had a daughter, a high spirited young woman, fond of galloping round the district on horseback.

In 1861 he had a store, where a post office was established, Andrew Bonar acting as postmaster, and Mr Thomson carrying the mail on foot to and from Auckland via Riverhead. After a murder in 1863 Mr Thomson gave up the mail run (see Byrne) and it was taken over by the Drinnans. (*A History of Helensville and Kaipara*, Charles Staniland West, p38. *Kaukapakapa across the years 1860—1956*, T G R Stevens, 1956, p6, 8. *the Unknown Kaipara*, T B Byrne, 2002, p 409 & Fig. p349).

### Bonar's store.

After occupying Whakati-wai, Andrew William Bonar purchased three allotments near the present Kaukapakapa township where, around 1861, he built a house in kauri, which served as the store and post office. He was appointed postmaster at Kaukapakapa from 11 June 1861 to 1 April 1875. Salary five pounds a year payable quarterly. (Crown Grant to Andrew William Bonar on 15 January 1862 in the Parish of Kaukapakapa, 1098B, South Part of No 38 with middle part added 82 acres. Deeds Index Vol 1B, page 801. Many grantees in the Kaipara parishes occupied their land some years earlier than the record of Grant.) Frank Dye, storekeeper was the next postmaster. C/T 599/217 (1937)

Bonar's store became the homestead in which Frank Moses grew up. The building stood until it became derelict and burnt down in 2004. The site of Bonar's store is behind the present Moses farmhouse at 1153 Kaipara Coast Highway on the northern outskirts of Kaukapakapa village. C/T 37D/917 Lot 9, DP 81312, SO 3217, 12.8042 ha,

Bonar's store marks the route of the old Kaipara road as it traversed the foothills, avoiding the swamps of the Kaukapakapa flood plain.  
Photo: Frank Moses 2002.



Andrew and Elizabeth Bonar, 1863. (Photo Helensville Pioneer Museum)



## John Bonar

*'After a substantial breakfast we started off in company of Mr John Bonar and after a walk of 5 miles came to the hills overlooking Waitangi...' J A Pond, Journal, 5<sup>th</sup> September 1865.*

The passenger list for the "Shalimar" records the arrival at Auckland on 23 December 1859 of Mr and Mrs Bonar, William, and John Bonar. Andrew Bonar must have made a return visit to Britain.

Andrew Bonar and his son William each appear on the 1865 electoral roll Northern Division 73 and 74 as a freehold landowner at Kaukapakapa North with a dwelling and farm. From September 1863 Andrew Bonar with his cutter "*Progress*" provided a monthly service on the Kaipara between Kaukapakapa and Otamatea, and in 1865 Andrew and William established a saw mill on the Wairoa river at Aratapu. Andrew's wife Elizabeth Frances Bonar died on 20 June 1867 and is buried in the Kaukapakapa cemetery, Plot 10.

John William Bonar appears on the 1865 electoral roll Northern Division 75 as a household member at Kaukapakapa North. He died on 12 January 1879, age 63, and is buried beside Elizabeth in the Kaukapakapa cemetery. He would have been around 49 when he guided Alex Pond along the route from Kaukapakapa to Waitangi in 1865.

The hospitality and help of the Bonar family was "given to all" (*Men Came Voyaging*, Colleen Sheffield, p 58. *Tall Spars, Steamers & Gum*, Wayne Ryburn 1999, p.30, p.40)

## Mr White

*'... came to the hills overlooking Waitangi, where we met an old man, a Mr White who told us there were no Maoris at the settlement, to put us over the river and also that the roads to Komokoriki were impassable.'*

J A Pond, Journal, 5<sup>th</sup> September 1865.



William White arrived in New Zealand in 1823 and sailed into the Kaipara harbour in 1836. He was superintendent of Wesleyan missions, but was expelled from the church for land-grabbing, timber dealing and too-fervent fellowship with his female converts. (Dick Scott, *Seven Lives on Salt River*, 1987, p12-13). In 1855 he established a timber station in the Kaipara.

He was a man of boundless energy, stamina, and great courage. He spoke fluent Maori and had mana with the Kaipara chiefs. In 1862 he built a tiny whitewashed cottage in the Ngapuhi (Ngati Hine) settlement at Puatahi, at the mouth of the Hoteo river. He probably lived here until 1866, when he was age 72. (*The Unknown Kaipara*, T B Byrne, 2002, p421-429 & Fig. p422).

Presently it got worse, and we were up to our knees, but as all things have an ending, so did our pleasant walk, for we heard the distant bark of a dog. Presently we came in sight of Mr Bonar's. He was very kind, gave us warm water to wash our feet and a warm pair of slippers each. After a good tea we felt very comfortable.

Tuesday 5th September

After a substantial breakfast we started off in company of Mr John Bonar and after a walk of 5 miles came to the hills overlooking Waitangi, where we met an old man, a Mr White who told us there were no Maoris at the settlement, to put us over the river and also that the roads to Komokoriki were impassable. Very pleasant news but I was not going back. From bad news Mr Bonar, told Mr White he determined to return. We all went down to the settlement and that was the first time I had the pleasure of seeing a native village. There were 4 large Whares and a wooden house. Fancy a long raupo home about 40 feet by 10 feet no chimney as hole in the roof but 2 small doors about 3 feet high and 1½ feet broad. After

68.

**Mr Bonar's.** In 1865 the home of Andrew and Elizabeth Bonar served as the Kaukapakapa store and post office. Its location marks the original route of the road to the Kaipara, in the foot hills above the Kaukapakapa swampland. The people J. A. Pond met were newly arrived in the Kaipara themselves. Mrs Quigley had arrived in 1854, Andrew Bonar in 1858, and the Drinnans in 1864, when the Wesleyan church at Kaukapakapa was built. **Mr John Bonar**, brother of Andrew Bonar. **Waitangi hill**, 179 m high, overlooking the Kaipara harbour. **the settlement**, Ngati Rango village at the head of the Makarau river estuary, now Omeru Reserve where there is a pa between the Waitangi and Omeru streams. **Mr White**, probably William White who had arrived in New Zealand in 1823. He had been superintendent of Wesleyan missions and spoke Maori fluently. **The river**, the Makarau river which runs into the Kaipara harbour between Waitangi and Araparera. **Whare**, A maori house. **Raupo**, *Typha angustifolia*, a native bulrush whose stalks and leaves are used by Maori for thatching the walls and roofs of buildings and for building rafts; 5 September 1865.

# Waitangi



Diagram of "Omeru Scenic Reserve" occupying the kaainga at the confluence of the Waitangi and Omeru streams. Paa and kumara pits on the spit of land between the two streams. Photo: Auckland Council, Te Kaunihera o Taamaki Makaurau.

69.

Charles Heaphy's surveying party arrived at the Waitangi settlement in 1862 and noted the absence of reception with irritation. "In this plot of country between the two creeks we found an extensive native cultivation, but from the fewness of the natives and their decided disinclination to work, it was in a very wild state. Only some six or eight of the huts appeared to be inhabited, and from these the Maoris were all absent. The richness of the soil exhibited itself in the profusion of peaches, which literally covered the all the trees, and interspersed with these were to be found fig trees in full fruit, patches of maize and pumpkins, water melons, potatoes, kumara (the sweet potato) and other vegetables in great luxuriance. We made a practical trial of the ripeness and flavour of the different fruits, while the men tried in vain to find a native or a place where we could cross the larger creek." (H Brett and H Hook, *The Albertlanders*, Auckland 1927, p.27)

warmly welcoming us by the usual salutation of "Tenaque" and shaking us severely by the hand, they invited us into their Whare.

There were only 3 women and 2 old men at the time. We all entered and the women all began filling and lighting their pipes and handing them around. You can't refuse out of courtesy and to wipe the stem of the pipe when they take it out of their mouths and hand it to you is an unpardonable act. It was so pleasant. The women cooked us some potatoes and kumera (sweet potatoes) and boiled some water with which we made tea. About 4 pm the men came from fishing and then we went through a pleasant course of "Tenaques" and pump handling (their way of shaking hands). You remember a friend of Charlie's, a Mr P. who gives your arm one agonising throw. Fancy that being repeated 20 times. As dusk came on the women went out and cut some long fern which they laid in a corner of the Whare and covered with mats made of flax strips. We unrolled our swags and made a pillow of the contents, rolling ourselves in our blankets. Then passed a happy night. The fleas were as numerous as the "sand on the sea shore", the

70.

**Tenaque**, "Teenaa koe, How do you do." **Whare**, House. **kumera**, Kuumara, sweet potato, Ipomoea batatas. **a friend of Charlie's**, Alex's elder brother, Benjamin Charles Pond, signed himself Charlie in correspondence with Alex; 5 September 1865.

In 1862 Heaphy's surveying party had approached the Komokoriki block without a guide. After "scrambling through the forest and up and down the steep hills...they eventually found the right track and in the evening arrived near the native settlement of Muckeraw (Makarau). As there was a creek between them and the village, they camped for the night in the open fern." (H Brett and H Hook, *The Albertlanders*, Auckland 1927, p.27)



71.

All this time it was raining  
 Kaukapakapa to Araparera, 5 & 6 September 1865

The routes followed by John Bonar and Mr White are not known. Under Mr White's patronage the party stayed overnight at Waitangi and the following day, in heavy rain, they traversed the Makarau river, and two ranges of hills. The Araparera marae is on the south bank; proceeding up the valley JAP and Sam would have reached Mr Taylor's whare without crossing the river. (Map from *Tall Spars, Steamers and Gum*, Wayne Ryburn, 1999, p15 with added details.)

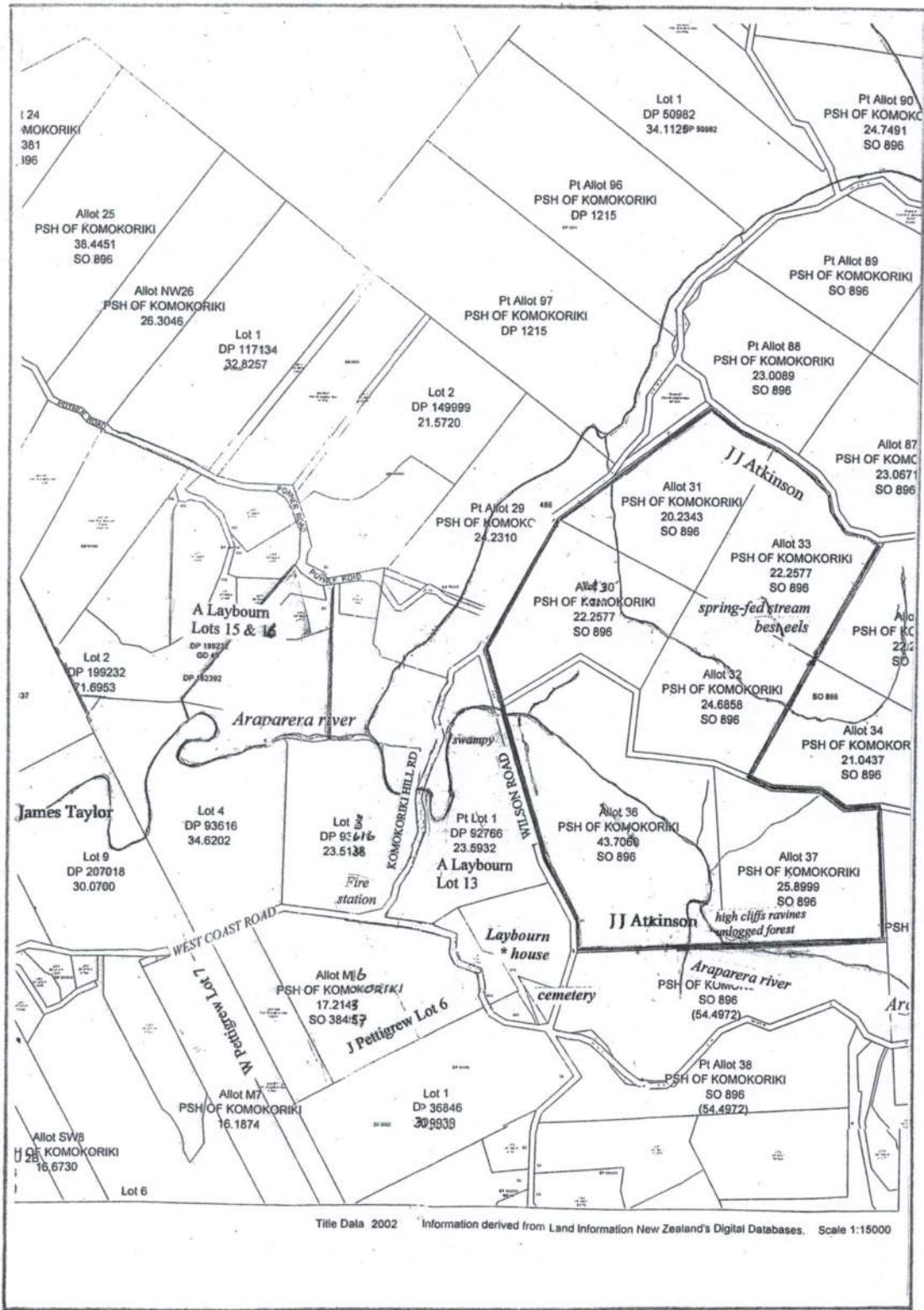
mosquitoes about one half; then a pleasant company of Maoris yelling, chattering, chanting and smoking, each trying to outdo the other in raising a cloud of smoke, while at each end of the Whare was a huge fire raising a pleasant quantity of smoke; by laying flat most of smoke escapes through the open doors but to get up is a sure and certain way of being flabbergasted.

Wednesday 6th September

We have passed a sleepless night but were up early and found what victims we had been to fleas, and mosquitoes. It was a heavy dark-looking morning but I could not think of another night there. After a deal of hesitation Mr W. made up his mind to come with us. He was mounted and led the way and now began the difficulty of the road. Fancy a hill twice as steep as primrose hill, clayey, and covered with heavy bush. We got up the first hill but by the time we got to the bottom of the next valley, Sam gave in and Mr W. kindly mounted him on his horse. All this time it was raining, far heavier than you have it in England. By the time we had arrived at the top of the second

72.

The Royal Parks in Camden borough, London comprise Primrose Hill and Regents Park. Primrose Hill is 265 ft (78m) high with expansive views over London. It became public open space in 1842. The Dyer households of St Pancras were close by, to the east; 6 September.



The Komokoriki valley was heavily forested and had been rejected for settlement by the Albertland Association. William Pettigrew and his brother James Pettigrew arrived on the "Indian Empire" in 1862. Adam and Mary Ann Laybourn and their ten children arrived on the "Portland" in 1864 and took up their land grant in December 1865 (*pers.comm.*, *Margaret Gray*). J.A.P.'s diary records that by September 1865 James Taylor had occupied his land. John Atkinson on Lots 30-33, 36-37 arrived on the "Portland" in 1864 and by September 1865 had built a whare and was milking cows. The Atkinson farm has retained the best bushed area, where the land is ravined, with kauri possibly 200-800 years old. The Araparera river runs through lots 36 and 37, with steep rock faces (*pers.comm.*, *Kelly Dixon*).

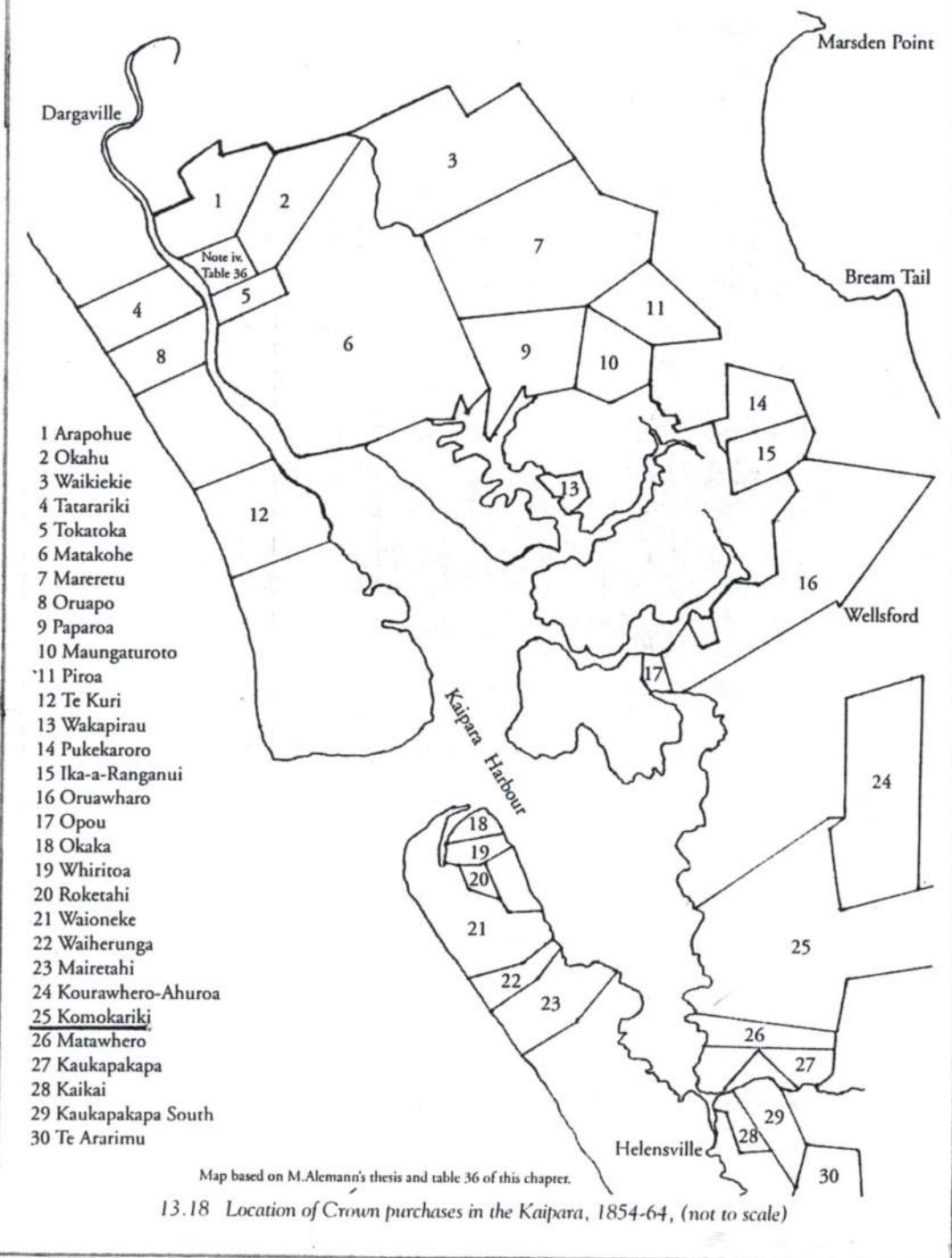
hill I was fit to give in. For my peko weighed over 40 lbs with the rain and I could hardly keep up with the horse, but "Nil Desperandum" and in half an hour more we came in sight of the valley of Komokoriki. The rain cut our faces as we crossed the ranges, like hailstones. In about another half hour we arrived at the Maori settlement on the Araparara (road of ducks). We now turned up the valley and at the end of 2½ miles we came to Mr Taylor's Whare. Mr White stayed there and I pushed on up the valley and about 2 miles further came in sight of Mr Atkinson's Whare. I am sure I need not tell you that Mr Atkinson received us very kindly, nor how cheerful it was when we changed our clothes and sat down by the fire. We had a good dinner and as Sam was tired out he laid down and went to sleep. The rain now cleared off as though it had only come to escort us and the sun shone out merrily. Mr A. took me through a part of his ground and then we drove in the cattle. I have now shown you how we passed our time on the voyage and the few incidents that occurred on our way up to Komokoriki but as life in the bush is

74.

**peko**, Maori pikau, see 4 September 1865. **Komokoriki**, Land block in the Kaipara district, locality of Mr John James Atkinson's farm. **Araparara**, Ara parera (Pathway of the grey duck, *Anus superciliosus*). The Araparera river flows through the Komokoriki block into the Kaipara harbour. **Maori settlement**, the Araparera marae is in the lower reach of the Araparera river, on the south bank. **Mr Taylor**, James Taylor, settler in the Komokoriki valley, Lot 9.

**whare**, Maori houses in the Kaipara were usually built of raupo, see Plate 6 in the facsimile edition of the handwritten journal. It is likely that the whare of Mr Taylor and Mr Atkinson were similarly constructed; 6 September 1865.

## Crown purchases 1854—1864



75.

In 1862 the Crown purchased 35,790 acres of land at Komokoriki (block 25) for three thousand, five hundred and forty pounds after the Albertland Association declined it. The Komokoriki block was heavily forested and isolated. Only six to eight families moved into the area and there was a high rate of absenteeism. An Albertland settler wrote in 1866, "I am an 'absentee forty acre man' who after spending a large portion of my means upon a settlement north of Auckland was forced to seek in a southern province the means to live, hoping ever to be able, sooner or later, to return and end my days on my own land." (Wayne Ryburn, *Tall Spars, Steamers & Gum*, 1999, pp26, 27. Map M Alemann, Thesis; Byrne, *The Unknown Kaipara*, p.375).

necessarily somewhat monotonous, I did not think you would like the irksome task of following me day by day through my 3 months sojourn in the bush and I well know a diary can never be as interesting in its particulars as written afterwards. The first thing I wanted to do was to become a bushman and to be that you must be able to fell, to log, to cross cut, to find your way through the trackless bush, to swim, to make and bake your own bread, to wash your own clothes, to hunt, to know the likely spots for eels, to run through the bush in following the dogs (very difficult), to find food in the bush, to milk, to fence, to split posts, nails and slabs and several minor qualifications. The first thing I went in for was milking and tending cattle in general. I soon had an opportunity. One of the cows (Nelly) was missing; supposed to be calving, on the following Sunday. We wanted to bring it up by hand as did not want it to suck the mother. We were up early. Mr A. struck up the valley and I followed the river. After some time I found her standing beside a pretty little calf. I went back and told Mr A.

Mr Pettigrew coming up at the time we impressed his services, and armed with sticks we started off. Mr A. went near the cow, then she lowered her horns and made a rush at him. He eluded her. I ran in and caught up the calf but had not gone far before the cow spied me. I was obliged to drop the little animal and run, closely followed by the cow. I eluded her by dodging round a flax tussock and she then changed her chase to Mr Pettigrew. All this time Mr A. had been making tracks with the calf, which he lodged in the stock yard, followed by us, driving the unruly cow. After some time I managed to lasso her by standing on the bars of the stockyard (for we did not dare to venture in) and got her in the bale, where Johnston milked her. The calf got on well as we hand fed her. I got on with the milking pretty well. The difficulty was getting them to stand still which I managed after a few practical lessons, having been turned over with half a pail of milk 3 times & completely whitewashed. But I soon became quite adept for when Mr Atkinson was away. I injured my left hand, so that I could not use it and I used to drive in the 11 head of cattle

77.

*Mr Pettigrew*, William Pettigrew, age ca 23 in 1865, Lot 7, and his brother James Pettigrew, lot 6, arrived on the "Indian Empire" in 1862 but did not begin work on their Komokoriki blocks until December 1865. *Mr Atkinson away*, Mr Atkinson may have joined Helena at Ararimu for the birth of their first child on 13 September 1865 and he may have been away on military service. He is not mentioned again in J.A.P.'s journal.

and milk 4 of them, having to lasso and bail 2 of them with my right hand. Every week I made the butter, so you see, though at the time I was only a "cockatoo" - a "new chum", I used to do pretty well. There were two young ladies up at the block who used very often to come down to our Whare. They had a perfect hatred for the bush and used to come down in white muslin dresses and kid gloves. I often took them in the bush for fern hunting, where we all had rare fun, climbing up almost perpendicular heights and slipping down into the deepest parts after ferns, of which there were beautiful specimens. We also often had visitors in the shape of Maoris. Eight or ten would come up and buy tobacco, soap, paper and matches. We often gave them a treat of tea and bread. I was able to speak with them partly by their language, my language and the language of signs. But of all the pleasures of the bush, there are none to surpass "bush felling". To hear the stroke of the axe falling as regular as the tick of the clock and the fun when two or three are using them! All at once you will hear someone shout out, all make for a tree to shelter them, then comes a creak, a

78.

**two young ladies**, Adam and Mary Ann Laybourn arrived on the "Portland" in 1864, the ship that brought J.J. Atkinson and Helena Dyer. Adam Laybourn held Lots 15, 16 and Pt Lot 13. They had a family of 10 children. The eldest, Susan Laybourn was 13 and the next sister Margaret ("Meggie") was 12 in 1865. Susan and Meggie may have been the two young ladies with whom Alex, now 19, had rare fun hunting ferns. Their mother had been sent to a French finishing school, and they had not arrived on their land until December 1865, which would account for their perfect hatred of the heavy bush on the Atkinson land. In 1873, age 20, Susan Laybourn married her neighbour, William Cowan Pettigrew.



"There were two young ladies up at the block who used very often to come down to our Whare. They had a perfect hatred for the bush and used to come down in white muslin dresses and kid gloves. I often took them to the bush for fern hunting, where we all had rare fun..." (J.A.Pond, Journal, September 1865 – January 1866). The two young ladies were probably the Laybourn girls, Susan age 13 and Margaret ("Meggie") age 12. Their mother Mary Ann Labourn had been sent to a French finishing school and the Labourns did not take up their land at Komokoriki until December 1865, which would account for the kid gloves. In 1873 Susan Laybourn married her neighbour, William Cowan Pettigrew. Mrs Susan Pettigrew (Susan Laybourn) with her children around 1900–1910. *Back row:* William – John – James Alexander. *Middle row:* Winifred – Mary – Mrs Susan Pettigrew – Agnes. *Front row:* Annie – Alice – Olive.

rushing sound and a crashing sound glorious to hear and if a large tree it will bring down several others with it, especially if on a hill. And what would you think of 6 or 8 of us marching off 20 minutes before sunset to some large, deep, hole in the river where we would cut down a ti-tree and bale it up ready for lighting. Each would now take his line and place and commence in real earnest. We would fish away until dark and then carefully fasten our lines with stakes and after throwing them in, give one turn round a tussock of cutty grass. We would all then nestle around the rousing fire and someone would commence telling a yarn. All at once there would be a rustle of cutty grass and everyone would rush to his line, quickly one of us would bring out a fine eel. The largest caught was one I had the pleasure of hauling out. It was one lovely moonlight night. We had pulled up several and I felt a jerk but on hauling taut, I thought I had struck a snag, but in a moment I felt a sudden jerk that almost pulled me in. Hand over hand I pulled him up the bank and then threw myself on him and called for Sam. When he came I

80.

*ti-tree*, Teatree (manuka, *Leptospermum scoparium*, red-wood teatree, and kanuka *Kunzea ericoides*, white-wood teatree), a favorite firewood. The dried leaves and twigs make brushwood for starting fires, and the heartwood is excellent burning. The red-wood teatree makes long-lasting coals. *eeling*, New Zealand has two native freshwater eels, the long-fin, *Anguilla dieffenbachii*, found in the upper reaches of streams and the short-fin *Anguilla australis*, in the lower reaches. The largest eels are usually female long-fins.

told him to take off his coat and give it to me. I quietly placed the coat over the eel and quickly lifted him in my arms. I took him right up to the Whare at once, but that eel was the cause of an awkward night. After placing the eel in a large tin boiler of water and placing it inside the Whare we turned in. We slept soundly, I should think for about 2 hours when suddenly we were awakened by the barking of the dogs. The violence with which they barked made me anticipate danger. I quietly slipped out of bed and partly dressed, then quietly feeling around I found the gun. I knew both barrels were loaded and after feeling about a little I found the caps. I did not think it wise to strike a light in case it should be a Maori. After putting in two new caps and sticking the pig knife in my belt, I went ot the door. The dogs in the meanwhile had been making a most outrageous noise so I expected soon to see the cause. I went outside but could see nothing. I quietly called the dogs up to me and silencing them I placed the gun at full cock and crept slowly along. The moon was shining so I kept in the shade of the house.

After going all round and visiting the calves' house and "sentry box" without finding anything, I thought it must be a hoax, so returned and laid down on the bed as I was to listen. I suppose I must have been half an hour and have dozed, when suddenly, I was startled by a strange loud noise in the next room, followed by the barking of the dogs. In a moment I had grasped the gun, and bounded into the next room, in time to lift the lid of the tin can and see our worthy eel going through his performances, far outstripping Leotard or Blondini, in turning somersaults at the same time striking the lid with his spacious tail and making music. He paid dearly for his exploits for I caught him by the head and cut his delicate neck with my sweet little pig knife. The rest of the night was spent in comparative peace. The next morning we weighed him. He weighed a trifle over 10 lbs and measured 6 feet. By his pedigree I found he was great grandfather to all the eels in the river and by statistics and tradition handed me by other eels I found he was born round the year AD 1100. He fed our valley

82.

**Leotard and Blondini**, J Leotard was a contemporary French trapeze artist who died in 1870. The single-piece, body-fitting garment is named after him. "Charles Blondin" (J F Gravelet, 1824-1897) was a famous rope performer and acrobat who crossed the Niagra Falls on a tight rope.

for two whole days and went through stewing,  
baking and boiling.

And now I must bring this to a conclusion sharp,  
for Mr Delattre leaves at 11.30 this  
morning (30th Jan). I have not put nearly as  
much of bush life in, as I meant to but I have  
been so busy of late preparing to take the  
business, which I do today. And now, a long  
Good Bye, yet sincerely hoping that I may see  
you all out by next October.

Yours very truly,  
Alexander Pond.

\*\*\*

83.

**Mr Delattre**, Theodore Delattre was a homeopathic chemist with premises in Queen Street, Auckland. To take the business, possibly to take the business of Theodore Delattre's homeopathic pharmacy. Wise's "Auckland Street Directory" for 1866-67 records that Carl F Fischer M.D., and James A Pond, chemist had premises at 48 Queen Street; their practice was homeopathic. J.A. Pond's father was a London chemist and dyer and his brother Benjamin Pond was a chemist at Brixton Hill. See you all out, J.A.P's sister Annie Sophia Pond emigrated to New Zealand. She is buried in the Gore cemetery. J.A.Pond made one return visit to England, in 1879, to introduce his wife Bertha Combes and his son Herbert Cecil Pond, to his family; 30 January 1866.

HOMOEOPATHIC  
PHARMACY AND HYGIENIC DEPOT.  
THEODORE DELATTRE,  
CHEMIST AND PHARMACEUTIST,  
QUEEN STREET, AUCKLAND.

NOTICE.—This Pharmacy and Depot is expressly established to supply the Homœopathic community in Auckland and New Zealand with Medicines and Hygienic articles of the first quality, at a moderate scale of charges.

Thoroughly convinced of the indispensable accuracy, care, caution, patience, and integrity required of the Chemist and Dispenser, to secure for the appropriate Homœopathic preparations an efficacy and beneficial activity, THEODORE DELATTRE has made every provision to secure these essential accessories, and begs to draw the attention of the public to the superiority possessed by medicaments so prepared on the spot, over those imported from Europe, or prepared by incompetent persons.

MEDICINES.—All the ascertained remedies comprised within the *Materia Medica* of the Homœopathic School can be procured at the most reasonable scale of charges.

HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINE CASES AND CHESTS, in great variety, adapted and fitted to the various Domestic Works and Publications on Homœopathic treatment.

T. DELATTRE, Queen-street.

HOMOEOPATHIC DOMESTIC WORKS of Laurie, Epps, Thomas, Hering, Guernsey, Gunthor, &c., &c.

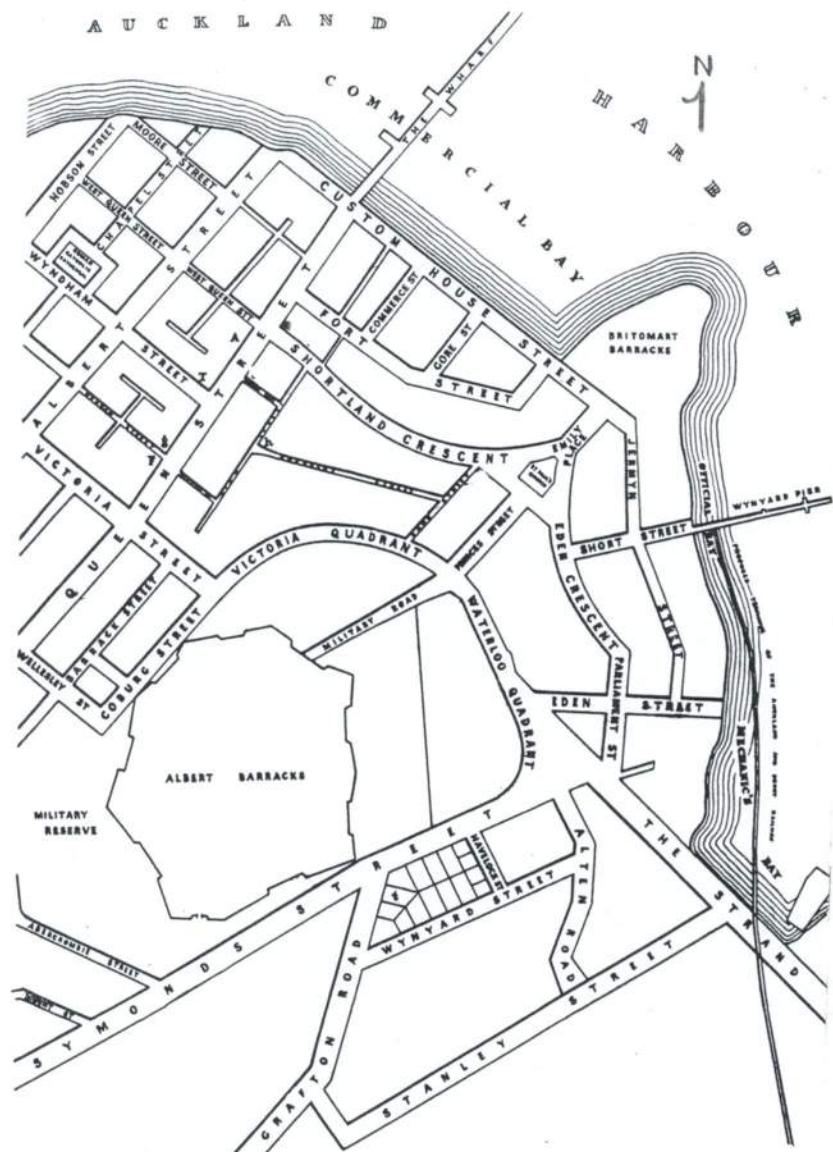
T. DELATTRE, Queen-street.

Daily Southern Cross — 17 March 1863 — Page 6

84.

Theodore Delattre was born in France or Belgium. He arrived in the Bay of Islands from London on 7 January 1862 on the clipper ship "Mermaid". His earliest advertisement for his business in Queen Street, Auckland appeared in the *Daily Southern Cross* on 21 February 1862. He sold homeopathic medicines and books, beautifully crafted medicine boxes, and Hochstetter's Atlas translated by Dr Fischer. He sailed for Sydney on 30 January 1866, possibly continuing the voyage to London. L Delattre continued to advertise the business until October 1866.

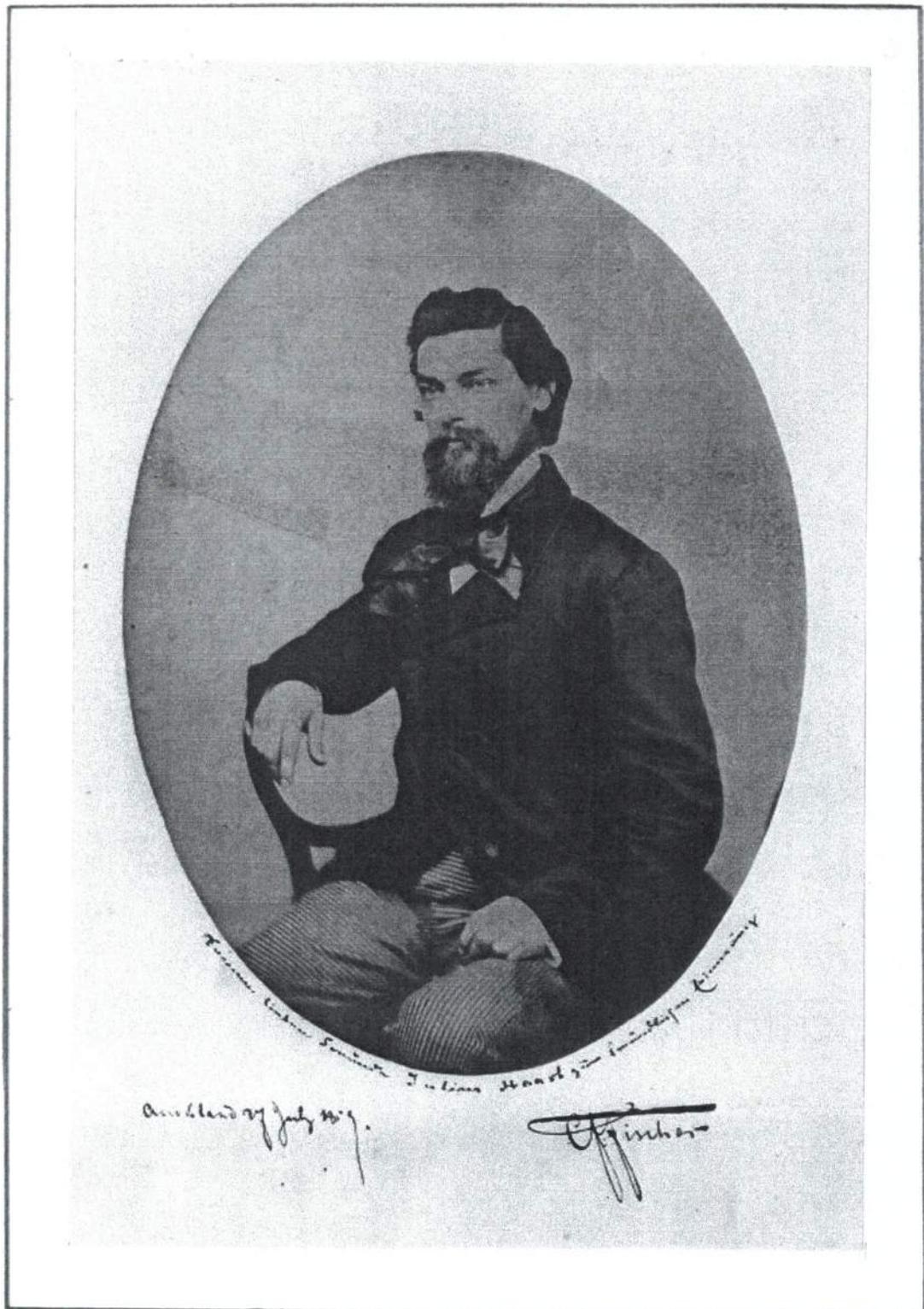
## Taking the business 1866



Plan of the City of Auckland in 1865 (Government Registration Map, published by Geo, T Chapman, Auckland). Fischer Carl F, M.D. and Pond James A, chemist had premises at 48 Queen street, on the east side between Fort Street and Shortland street, see the "Auckland Street Directory for 1866-67".



*"I have been so busy of late preparing to take up the business, which I do today."* (JAP diary, 30 January 1866). James A Pond established a homoeopathic pharmacy in association with Dr Carl F Fischer, in Theodore Delattre's premises at 48 Queen Street, Auckland. View of the lower east side of Queen Street, Auckland, taken by unknown photographer circa 1865 - 1866. Shows row of premises between Fort Street (*far left*) and Shortland Street (*far right*): 38 Williams and Co, Ship Chandlers and Sailmakers, 42 E & H Isaacs, General Merchants, 44 T H Hall, merchant, W. Brighton, Outfitters; New Zealand Insurance Company offices: 48 T. Delattre, Homeopathic Pharmaceutist, 52 P.A. Philips, Ironmonger. National Library of New Zealand, Capt. W G Marvin album, Ref. PA1-q-320-69-1.



87.

Carl Frank Fischer, M D, homeopathic doctor, photographed in 1859. National Library of New Zealand, Ref. 1/2-005289-F.

## Auckland's homeopathic circle 1866

On 2 September 1865, shortly after arrival at Auckland, J A Pond delivered a parcel from Dr Epps to Dr Fischer. **Dr George Napoleon Epps** was a homeopathic doctor in London, famous for his writings; he co-authored *Domestic Homeopathy*. He married Charlotte Ann Bacon, sister of J A Pond's mother, Frances Sophia Bacon.

**Dr Carl Frank Fischer** M.D. graduated in medicine from Berlin University and became resident in Auckland around 1853. He lived at Point Britomart, at the top of Jacob's Ladder, possibly at Emily Place, at "Sans Souci". He later built a house "Flora Lea" on 20 or 30 acres of land on the shore of Lake Pupuke, Takapuna, where he had developed a vineyard and nursery (re-named "Greydene"). He was described as a physician, botanist, and viticulturalist by Dr L K Gluckman.

He practiced as a homeopathic doctor and founded and edited two Auckland homeopathic journals: *The Homeopathic Echo*. Vol 1 No 1 was published on 1 March 1855 at John Bell's Homeopathic Pharmacy, Shortland Crescent, Auckland. *Magazine of Homeopathy* was first published in 1866.

Dr Fischer was the doctor for the family of Captain William Pulham. William's daughter Eleanor Combes recorded that he vaccinated her daughter in 1856 when Bertha was five months old. (Diary of Eleanor Combes at Tauranga Public Library). The Homeopathic Society was formed on 21 September 1857 with W Pulham Secretary; H M Jarvis Treasurer; Dr Fischer Medical Adviser (Diary of Captain William Pulham, see Hilda McLeod, "Sailing Captains Pulham and Daldy", 1991 typescript, p17.)

The "Auckland Street Directory for 1866-67" records that Fischer Carl F, M.D. and Pond James A, chemist (in the employ of Dr Fischer) had premises at 48 Queen street, on the east side between Fort Street and Shortland street. These were the premises of T Delatre who was to depart with JAP's diary for delivery to London; in January 1886 T Delatre departed for Sydney

Fischer left Auckland in 1869 and died in 1893. In 1870 JAP took up premises at 138 Queen Street, as a homeopathic chemist on his own account, and in 1871 he moved to 63 Queen Street.

In 1876 J A Pond married Bertha Combes, grand-daughter of Capt William Pulham.

**J. A. POND,**  
**HOMEOPATHIC CHEMIST,**  
**63 Queen Street, Auckland.**

Homeopathic Medicines in every form and attenuation are kept in Stock, and owing to large supplies from Home, every Medicine needed can be furnished immediately. The following testimonial will prove a sufficient guarantee of their value:—

"Having examined and used the Medicines Mr. Pond has in Stock during the past year, I can confidently recommend them as being perfectly pure, and prepared according to the rules of the British Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia."

Auckland, Jan. 20th, 1872.

(Signed)

F. A. HARTMANN, M.D.

**TINCTURES FOR INTERNAL USE:**

Calendula, Cantharides, Ledunt, Hamamelis, Rhus Lox, Ruta, Thuja, Urtica, &c. Arnica prepared from the Swiss plant.

**HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE CASES**

Fitted with Tinctures, Pilules, or Globules, containing from 12 to 60 Remedies, and prepared (according to size), to any book required. These cases may be had in Morocco, with book enclosed, for travelling, or in Walnut wood. Also the latest editions of Homeopathic Domestic Works, comprising those of Drs. Laurie, Epps, Buddock, Thomas, Hering, Guernsey, Moore, &c.

Veterinary Works and Medicines. Neave's Farinaeons Food, Bragg's Charcoal Biscuits, and all Homeopathic Requisites on hand.

*Parcels sent to any of the New Zealand Ports as soon as possible after the receipt of order.*

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.**

## “John Temperley” passengers

Departed Gravesend 8 May 1865;  
arrived Auckland 30 August 1865

### ENTERED INWARDS.

AUGUST

30—John Temperley, ship, 976 tons, Lieut. Lewis, R.N.R., from London. Passengers—Major and Mrs. Whitmore; Captain and Mrs. Machell; Mrs. S. Willow; Mr. Sutherland; Henry William Nesfield; Lieut. Geo. Henry; Mr. T. W. Layle; Henry Helyar; Ensign William Charles Burne, 14th Regt.; Thos. W. Holme; Walter Hampton; Samuel Dyer, Ella Matilda Atkinson, Rebecca, Putman, Hannah Steele, Annie Rebecca, Ellie Henrietta, Emily Susan, and Georgina Sarah Short; Eliza and Charles Bristow Bennett, John Buchanan, Samuel, Ann, Margaret and Rose McIlroy; Jane, Robert, and Mary Jane Moore; E. Mulligan, Penelope and Wallace Massey; Maria Crab; Emma, E., Maria, and Richd. Jas. Barton; Sarah, Elizabeth Ann, Thos. Harry, and Chas. Cooke; James Alexander Pond, Wm. Alfred Putman, Henry Kendall, Christopher Story, Jane Robbie, Richard Steele, Mary Andrews, Wm. Henry Bennett, Andrew Dionysius Fitzpatrick, Chas. William Andrews, Thomas and James Medland; F. Grey; Thomas Potter; John Lincoln; James Scott. Total 82.—D. Nathan, agent.

NZ Herald, 31 August 1865,  
p.2, Shipping Intelligence.  
PORT OF AUCKLAND

## "Portland" passengers

The clipper ship "Portland" departed London 28 May 1864; arrived Auckland 31 August 1864.

ALSTON, Mr & Mrs ARNOLD, Charles ATKINSON, John BERNARD, Henry & Elizabeth BEUFIELD, Colin B BIRD, Joseph BRENTON, Ellen BRIGHT, Samuel, Mary, Susan, Hannah, Samuel & Annie BROSnan, Catherine BRYSON, Thomas BURGE, Susan CAMPBELL, George & Christina CARLETON, Mr & Mrs Hugh CARRY, Ellen CHAMPION, William CLARKE, John & Agnes CONNELL, Patrick, Mary and Mary CONNOR, Robert, Henry COOPER, Harry, Jane, and Jane Elizabeth CORBETT, Dr Robert T CORBETT, Mrs Jane, Lorimer, Grace, Jessie, Helen, Sarah Mary, Jane, Robert & Fred. CURRAN, Helen DAVIS, John DEANS, Elizabeth and Elizabeth DISO, Edwin B DOWD, Mary DOWNEY, Richard B, Ellen and Richard DRENMAN, Ellen DRENNAN, Ann J DUNLOP, John DYER, Helena EDWARD, Henry W EDWARDS, Isabella ELMORE, M E FALKNER, Matthew FORGHAM, Mr & Mrs Thomas FOSSETT, Charles & Wm FOSSETT, Mary A, Amelia, William and Henry FOSTER, Letitia FOSTER, Robert and Eliza FOSTER, William FRAMPTON, Robert FRAZER, Ann, Catherine, Rachael, Mary & Sarah FRITH, Elizabeth GILLICHAN, Sohn HADFIELD, George S HALL, Patrick, Bridget, Thomas & Joseph HALLIWELL, Frank HARVEY, Abigail HARVEY, Annie HEALY, Thomas HIGGINSON, John KEARNE, Patrick KENWORTHY, James, Jane, Sarah Ann & Ralph KING, Mr & Mrs KINGHAM, David LAHEEN, Catherine LAHEEN, John LAVENDAR, William LAWSON, John LABOURN, Adam, Mary Ann, Susan, Margaret, Thomas, Mary Ann, Maria, Annie, Adam, Robert and Mark E LEAHY, Michael

LEAHY, Patrick LOMAS, William, Sarah and Sarah Ann LUCAS E A M'DERMOT, Bridget M'GEHAN, Anne M'GEHAN, Owen and Mary M'LEOD, James MACKAY, George MAHER, Hugh and Daniel MARSON, James T, Ann, Emily and Sarah MASSEY, John and Catherine MAWSON, John MAY, James McDONALD, Robert McKELLAR, Mary McQUISTIN, Thomas, Mary, Thomas & Amelia MILLAR, Jane MITCHELL, James MITCHELL, William and Sarah Ann MOASE, William, Mary Ann, Henry, Thomas, W R, Mary L, James G and Elizabeth MOORS, Henry J NEIL, Thomas and Ellen NILE, Edward and Mary O'BRIEN, Eleanor ORLANDS, Ann, Edward, Frederick, John PAGE, Eliza, Emily, Charles H and Aathier PARK, Robert and Joseph PARKER, John PARKER, Susanna, Samuel, Sarah, William, Susannah, Charles John and Jane E PEACHY, John PECK, Thomas PHEASANT, Edward PHELAN, Daniel POSNAR, Harris POYNER, George, Ann and James PULSFORD, George REA, William ROCHAIL, George ROSE, Robert RUSBY, William SHARPHAM, William SINCLAIR, Isabella SINCLAIR, William SKUTER, William SMITH, Charles SMITH, Susan and Bessy STAPLE, Samuel STEPHENSON, Jane STEPHENSON, William, Elizabeth & Charles R STERNMAN, Helena STONE, Samuel TICKKER, Harriet E TIDDY, James and Louisa TONER, Patrick and Mary TOWNSEND, John WALLACE, Joseph WALMOT, Harriet WARREN, William and George T WELLS, Mary and Susan M WILLAR, William WRIGHT, Ralph

List compiled from *NZ Herald* and *Daily Southern Cross*, 1 Sept 1864, p.4. NF

## Researchers

M and R Arthur, Diana Burslem, Dargaville Museum, Kelly Dixon, Neil Fredric, Margaret Gray, Charlotte Hadfield, Malcolm Hahn, Philip Hart, Hamilton City Library, Helensville & District Historical Society, Richard Lambert, Stephen Luketia, Roger McGirr, National Library of New Zealand, Claudia Pond Eyley, Wendy Pond, Christopher Pugsley, Sylvia Reid, Silverdale and Districts Historical Society, Judy Shanks, Alison Todd, University of Waikato Library, Isla Willis.